

Office on Pennsylvania avenue, south side, between Fourth and Fifth streets.

Communications, advertisements, and orders of all kinds intended for this paper, may be left before 12 o'clock m. at either of the following places: Office of Publication, Pennsylvania avenue, between 4th and 5th streets; J. L. Smith's Law Office, 8th street, near the market house; D. B. Clark's apothecary store, Maryland avenue and 11th street, Island; Craven Ashford's Police office, 7th street, Island.

V. B. PALMER, the American Newspaper Agent, is authorized to make collections for us in the cities of Boston, New York, and Philadelphia, and is duly empowered to take advertisements and subscriptions at the rates as required by us. His receipts will be regarded as payments. His office is: Boston, 8 Congress street; New York, Tribune building; Philadelphia, northwest corner of Third and Chestnut streets.

Copies of the "TELEGRAPH" may at all times be obtained at our counter, or at the book and periodical store of WILLIAM ADAM, Pennsylvania avenue, near 4th street.

SEE FIRST, THIRD, AND FOURTH PAGES.

PROSPECTUS OF THE RIGHTS OF THE PEOPLE.

In the third week of June, 1862, will be commenced, in the city of Washington, a Weekly Campaign Newspaper, under the above title.

It will be devoted to the maintenance of genuine republican principles as avowed and practiced by the great Whig Party of the United States; to the preservation of the NATIONAL UNION, and of the RIGHTS OF THE STATES and the RIGHTS OF THE PEOPLE under that Union; and in an especial manner to the election of GENERAL WINFIELD SCOTT, as the nominee of the Whig National Convention, to the Presidency of this Republic.

It will be the agreeable duty of the editor to dwell and to descend upon the merits of a man around whose brow are entwined the laurels gathered on many a victorious field. During the long period of forty years his talents, his valor, and his humanity have nobly illustrated his country's honor; and the patriotic masses, the toiling millions of our widely-extended country, will, on the seventh of November next, arise in their power and majesty to bestow their suffrages upon their honored fellow-citizen—the hero, the patriot, and sage—and to proclaim THE GRATITUDE OF A REPUBLIC!

TERMS: THE RIGHTS OF THE PEOPLE will be published once a week—from the third week of June until the third week of November—at fifty cents.

Postmasters and others acting as voluntary agents, who may send five or more names, are authorized to reserve twenty-five per cent. for their trouble, or the advantage of this deduction may be shared by all the members of a club; and for each ten subscribers, on these terms, an eleventh copy will be also sent.

The notes of all specie-paying banks, gold, silver, and letter-stamps, will be received in payment. Address, T. C. CONNOLLY,

May, 1862. Washington, D. C.

Congress To-day.

SENATE.—Among other business, several memorials were presented asking for the passage of the homestead bill.

The Senate proceeded to the consideration of the bill granting to the State of Wisconsin a donation of public lands to aid in the construction of a railroad from the city of Milwaukee to the Mississippi river, and it was ordered to be engrossed for a third reading.

The Senate resumed the consideration of the deficiency bill.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.—The House went into Committee of the Whole on the state of the Union and proceeded to the consideration of bills relating to the Territories of the United States. There was little or nothing done of general interest.

Senator James.

We have been favored with a pamphlet copy of the speech of the Hon. C. T. James, in advocacy of extending further aid to the Collins line of steamships, delivered in the Senate on the 6th of May. This worthy gentleman represents, in this country, the interests of the Collins line of steamships, and he has done so with a self-made man, the architect of his own fortunes. His talents are of a useful, practical, varied, and substantial order. He belongs to the Benjamin Franklin, Roger Sherman, Daniel Sheffy, and Tristram Burgess school of practical, common-sense, business-like statesmen. "As an American citizen and an American mechanic," (said Senator J.) "I feel proud of the Collins line, and hope it may be sustained." The ground of the advocacy of the measure, on the part of the Senator, is that all the interests of the country, commercial, agricultural, and manufacturing, should be cherished and protected by the government. Abstractions he rejects, and marches up to the good old Whig doctrine of protection, the doctrine of the gifted and lamented Calhoun in 1816, and of the "Sage of Ashland" at all times. But the bravest and most successful protectionist who has figured in our country, in our day, is General Winfield Scott. It was his high privilege, again and again, to protect the safety of the Union, to bear aloft the flag—the "stars and stripes," emblematic of the glory of the country. May we not hope to find the able and excellent Senator from Rhode Island fighting under his banner? As the Napoleon of the press would say, "Nous Verrons!"

Why Did Colonel Warren Resign?

The Philadelphia Sun, which is a particularly plump Fillmore and anti-Scott journal, says:

"It is understood that the resignation has arisen from Mr. Warren's avowed preference for Gen. Scott as the Whig nominee for President, which the Postmaster General said it was unwelcome in the head of a bureau to express. We do not believe Mr. Hall ever made such a remark; but the action of Mr. Warren indicates a high sense of honor, which others holding office under the government would do well to follow."

Of course the Scott men will now all ramble.

(From the Republic of this morning.)

The Union Party in Alabama.

Portions of the Union party in Alabama refuse to acquiesce in the movement for sending delegates to the National Convention, and are holding meetings in favor of maintaining the Union platform as a distinct organization. The resolutions adopted at Whig county and district conventions, recommending the election of delegates to the National Convention, have already been published in our columns. An adverse meeting has since been held in Russell county, when resolutions were agreed to, declaring that it is impossible to affiliate with the Whig or Democratic party as it now stands—opposing the sending of delegates to the convention of either party—recommending the holding of the proposed Union Convention in Washington to nominate candidates pledged "to sustain the Compromise measures as a final settlement of the slavery question, and especially a final determination to execute faithfully the fugitive slave law"—and cordially approving of the course pursued by Mr. Abernethy, the district representative, in regard to the Whig caucus.

The Republic accompanies this statement with no expression of disapprobation or regret. And how could it, after having labored for full two years in producing this very state of things—in giving Georgia to Cobb, and Mississippi to Foote—in annihilating the Whig party to force into existence a Union party composed of the projectors of the Compromise laws, and thereby create a necessity for the continued existence of the parties opposed to those laws or to any one of them.

The Compromise laws consist of the following:

1st. An act admitting California as a free State.

2d. The establishment of the boundary line between Texas and New Mexico, and the payment of ten millions of dollars to the former.

3d. The institution of Territorial governments for New Mexico and Utah, without prescribing the exclusion of slavery.

4th. The suppression of the importation of slaves into the District of Columbia.

5th. A law to recover fugitive slaves.

6th. A declaration that in future States may be admitted into the Union with or without slavery.

We are in favor of the preservation of these laws, and we rejoice in the conviction that they will not and cannot be repealed; but shall we therefore desire that every American citizen who does not assent to each one of them shall therefore be driven from the two parties? Or, still more, shall it be our purpose to expel from these parties, not only those who are now averse to the enforcement of any one of these laws, but also all who will not acknowledge them to be just such laws as they themselves would have enacted? This is the effect of an organization taking these laws for its platform.

As the *lex loci* of the Whigs of Alabama, we can of course have little to say of this measure. If there exists a party opposed to the Union, and opposed to the enforcement of the Compromise laws, the Whigs there are the best judges of the necessity or propriety of an organized opposition to that party upon the Compromise platform. But for ourselves we think now as we have ever thought, that the preservation of the Union can best be secured by the avoidance of issues involving the question of its integrity.

In our opinion a majority of the citizens of this republic would not in the first instance, and do not now, wholly approve of all the laws embodied in the "omnibus bill," as above recapitulated; yet few are now dissatisfied with them, and still fewer would, if they had the power, disturb them. But the certain knowledge of these facts will not suffice; we must all declare our belief in the immutability *per se* of each law, whether we really entertain such belief or not; and the central organ of a Whig administration would have our profession of faith in this immutability the test of our political orthodoxy.

The only question for the Whig party to determine in this eventful year is that proposed to itself by a certain distinguished Danish prince: it is, "TO BE, OR NOT TO BE!" If we resolve to be, we will continue to be ourselves; if we resolve not to be, we will then be changed into somebody else, and there will be no hereafter for us—no bourn for us to arrive at, much less to return from! The question is one of eternal life or eternal death, so far as the idea of eternity can apply to political parties.

The Whig party can only exist as a national party. If the counsels of the Republic prevail, and all any of the Six Laws be made the Shibboleth of our party, there will be many slain who cannot give it utterance!

Excursions Aquatic!

Let it be remembered that the Thomas Collier will leave Washington to-morrow at 9 o'clock a. m. for Mount Vernon, and the George Washington will leave at 2 o'clock p. m. for Fort Washington and Glymont. Fair skies and pleasant breezes wait them! Amen!

John B. Gough is lecturing on the subject of temperance, in Pittsburgh, with great success. His moral and eloquent suasion is worth more than a dozen restrictive enactments.—*Exchange*.

That is all very well, and his "moral and eloquent suasion" are acceptable. But let us ask a question. A few years ago, when J. B. was in New York, he was suddenly missed; and after a few days he was found in a very miserable condition and in miserable company. He could tell nothing, and knew nothing, except that a glass of mineral water had been drugged for him, and having drunk it he was taken to a groggery and almost ruined by the excesses into which he was led. Whether would "moral and eloquent suasion," or "restrictive enactments," have served the better to protect him? We bring up the reminiscence in no unkindness, but because it is appropriate and pertinent when he is to be used as a foil against restrictive enactments.

R. R. R. No. 1, and R. R. R. No. 2.

An offer to the Sick—Railway & Co. will guarantee that Railway Relief will stop the most severe prostrations of pain in a few minutes. Persons suffering with Neuralgia or other nervous pains are invited to make a trial of the Ready Relief. It relieves the most torturing pain immediately. In five minutes it will convince the most skeptical of its quick and powerful pain-relieving properties.

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The Union of this morning quotes Mr. Gentry against the Whigs—the high-souled, noble, eloquent Gentry! *Sic tunc ad astra!*

Wyman.

This gentleman receives the calls of his friends in the afternoons and evenings. He has a fine little boy in his suite, whom every body should see—a very interesting child for his size!

Public School Demonstration.

While we write, the air resounds with the music of the "spirit-stirring drum, the ear-piercing fife," the sonorous bugle; and banners are floating on the breeze! Hundreds and thousands of children are arrayed in procession, accompanied by their teachers, by the Trustees of our Public Schools, and by gentlemen connected with our city government. They are now moving toward the Capitol to present to the Congress of the nation (our only legislature) a memorial asking assistance in aid of these schools.

The spectacle is one of grandeur and beauty—a "demonstration" as gratifying to the patriot and philanthropist as is ever exhibited in this or any other country. While theorists are devising plans for the future guidance of our government, these schools are quietly but surely preparing for the duties of life the men and the women whose labors and influence alone can preserve us a free, a happy, and a prosperous people. May their requests, preferred in a spirit of becoming deference and profound respect, be listened to and granted by the enlightened legislature of our country—the benefactors to whom is addressed their honorable and touching appeal.

Dear as we cherish every possible means of immediate improvement in the physical condition of the United States, we regard every other species of improvement as paling into insignificance when compared with the intellectual, the moral, and the religious culture of the young.

There were eighteen hundred and forty-six children in the procession. The presentation of the memorial took place on the eastern portico of the Capitol. The mayor of the city, W. Lenox, esq., opened the ceremonies in an address to the committee. The petition was read by Rev. Charles A. Davis, Secretary of the Board of Trustees. It was received and responded to by Hon. Joseph R. Chandler, of Pennsylvania, in an eloquent, brilliant, and feeling address. Mr. Chandler made a most happy allusion to the statue of Washington, in view of his young hearers, in which the illustrious Father of his Country is represented as pointing to Heaven. The applause here elicited was long-continued and enthusiastic. He concluded by wishing to the children all the happiness a sound education and virtuous life could impart, and pledged himself to use his best endeavors to promote the objects of their prayer.

Mr. Forrest as Richelieu.

To-night we are to enjoy that rare luxury of this grand personation, and doubtless the National Theatre will be crowded to witness it. It is a character entirely distinct from any that Mr. Forrest has yet delineated in Washington—a character entirely intellectual, and surrounded by incidents of a most instructive and thrilling interest. The play itself is the finest of all modern compositions for the stage, and has elevated Mr. Bulwer to a high position among dramatic writers. The Richelieu of Mr. Forrest is his own. He studied the character, and performed it before any English actor had given his idea of it to this country; and now, by common consent, it stands out as a grand and impressive creation of his genius. Those who have seen Mr. Forrest in *Othello* and in *Damon*, will be surprised to see the skill and the truth to nature with which he represents the old, decrepit, wily, experienced, and intellectual Richelieu. The play will be put upon the stage this evening with all the force of Mr. Marshall's fine corps of actors, Madame Ponisi having reached here last evening to assist Mr. Forrest in this as well as in the other performances in preparation for the Washington public. She is a lady of deservedly high repute in New York and in Philadelphia, and cannot fail to establish herself as a favorite in this metropolis.

The Madam Tochnan Libel Case.

A despatch appears in the Baltimore American of this morning, and we suppose in other distant papers, which states that a libel case of the United States against Henri de Ahna for false assertions against the character of Madam Tochnan, (formerly Apollonia Jagiello), contained in a libellous publication which appeared in the Washington Telegraph, &c., was yesterday taken up. This despatch, like many others, is a libellous publication. No publication in disparagement of the character of Madam Tochnan, or of any other lady, ever appeared in this paper, nor does any indictment so allege.

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